

Some Impressions of the Annual Meeting

By PHILIP P. JACOBS, Ph.D.

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On returning from a busy, intensive meeting or conference, one is always tempted to speak of such a conference in superlative terms as the best, the most interesting, the most representative, etc., etc. Usually one's vision is apt to be colored by the nearness of the conference. It takes a year to see conferences in perspective. I will be pardoned, therefore, if I do not speak in superlative terms of the Annual Meeting of the National Tuberculosis Association held at St. Louis from April 22nd to the 24th, and will let each of the more than seven hundred delegates who attended speak for himself or herself regarding the superlative character of the meeting.

A few outstanding features of this notable gathering impress me more than others. Three such features appeal to me as being the most significant, not only in their immediate relation, but in the possibilities of their effect upon the future welfare of the campaign against tuberculosis. Others may find features entirely different that impress them, but as this is my story and these are my impressions, let me indicate what appealed to me most.

States' Rights

The first outstanding feature of the meeting was the general recognition throughout the entire gathering of the principle of "states' rights." For two days before the formal opening of the meeting the state associations and state secretaries had been busy with conferences and had formulated a number of suggestions expressing the principles of more representation and more responsibility on the part of the state associations in the counsels and deliberations of the National Tuberculosis Association. These principles were generally recognized and throughout the meeting one could hardly escape from the impression that more than ever before the state associations were exhibiting a powerful influence in the affairs of the campaign against tuberculosis.

Extent of the Movement

My second outstanding impression is a somewhat reminiscent one. Fifteen years had passed since that first memorable meeting held in Washington, and I in common with many others could not help but be impressed by the historical summary of Dr. Knopf in which

he indicated in brief form the rapid growth of the movement against tuberculosis. From a handful of enthusiasts the movement against the disease had spread until to-day it is a mighty army determined against all costs and all opposition to control tuberculosis. There was representation at the meeting from every part of the United States and even from the far ends of the world, where the United States flag flies in the Philippine Islands. The report of the executive office indicated that while the budgets of the organizations united in the campaign against tuberculosis fifteen years ago aggregated not more than \$100,000, in 1919 over \$2,500,000 was spent by similar organizations, and in 1920 the budgets of these same associations will be over \$4,000,000.

Taking Stock

The third impression of the meeting that I carried away is that all through the deliberations of every section and in the numerous conferences outside of the formal section meetings there ran a desire on the part of all earnest workers for a taking of stock and a tightening up of methods and programs of the campaign. The feeling was everywhere present that while the campaign against tuberculosis was undeniably upon the right track, this was the time above all other times when every effort should be made to clinch those results that had already been secured, to eliminate methods that were not productive of 100% in results, and to devise new ways of attack upon the stronghold of tuberculosis. There was no note of pessimism in this conviction which was sounded at the very beginning in the presidential address by Dr. Vaughan and continued throughout the meeting, but rather one of optimism in that all those present seemed to feel that by more earnest, concentrated and efficient endeavor the desired result could be secured.

The Business of the Meeting

New Directors

So much by way of impressions. What of the news? First with regard to business—the Committee on Nominations after more than three months of deliberation presented a slate of twelve directors to take the place of those whose

terms regularly expired, and two to take the place of two members resigned. Following the wish expressed by the Committee on Reorganization, the majority of the new directors presented for nomination by the Committee and elected are representatives of state and general associations. The new directors are as follows:

- MR. HENRY B. PLATT, Vice-President Fidelity and Deposit Company of Maryland, New York City.
- DR. LIVINGSTON FARRAND, Chairman Central Committee, American Red Cross, Washington, D. C.
- DR. JAMES ALEXANDER MILLER, President New York Tuberculosis Association, New York City.
- MR. HOMER FOLKS, Secretary State Charities Aid Association, New York City.
- DR. WILLIAM N. ANDERSON, Vice-President Nebraska Tuberculosis Association, Omaha, Neb.
- PROF. REED SMITH, President South Carolina Tuberculosis Association, Columbia, S. C.
- DR. A. C. BACHMEYER, President Ohio Society for the Prevention of Tuberculosis, Cincinnati, O.
- MR. J. V. A. SMITH, President Washington Tuberculosis Association, Seattle, Wash.
- DR. ALLEN H. WILLIAMS, Secretary-Treasurer Arizona Anti-Tuberculosis Association, Phoenix, Ariz.
- MR. H. R. CUNNINGHAM, President Montana Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis, Helena, Mont.
- DR. DAVID R. LYMAN, Superintendent Gaylord Farm Sanatorium, Wallingford, Conn.
- DR. GEORGE DOCK, Washington University Medical School, St. Louis, Mo.
- MISS MARY BEARD, R.N. (3 years), Ex-President National Organization for Public Health Nursing, Boston, Mass.
- DR. WALTER J. MARLEY (1 year), Chief Tuberculosis Service, Minneapolis City Hospital, Minneapolis, Minn.

Resolutions

At the first session of the Association a Committee on Resolutions, consisting of Dr. Gerald B. Webb, chairman; Dr. S. A. Knopf, Dr. Josephine Milligan, Dr. W. L. Dunn and Dr. Philip King Brown was appointed. This committee at a later meeting presented a number of resolutions. In addition to the formal resolution of thanks, there were several resolutions of national significance, including the following:

Animal Experimentation

Whereas, The campaign against tuberculosis is founded directly on medical research and animal experimentation; and
Whereas, It is necessary, in the development of new discoveries, that laboratory experiments be made upon animals; and
Whereas, Existing laws for the prevention of cruelty to animals are adequate to prevent improper practices,

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BULLETIN

OF THE

National Tuberculosis Association

Published Monthly

in the interest of workers engaged in the Anti-Tuberculosis Movement by the National Tuberculosis Association
381 FOURTH AVENUE, NEW YORK CITY

Vol. VI. May, 1920 No. 5

Entered as second class mail matter, October 21, 1914, at the Postoffice at New York, N. Y., under the Act of August 24, 1912.

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Ohio Secretary Appointed

The Ohio Society for the Prevention of Tuberculosis has appointed Mr. Harry E. Roulfs as acting executive secretary for the association. Mr. Roulfs' work for the Ohio Society began last year when he was campaign director for the state during the Christmas Seal sale. At the close of the drive he was engaged to do campaign work for the Committee on Near East Relief in Pittsburg, and upon completing his work there, he returned to Columbus, where he will eventually assume the position of executive secretary of the Ohio Society.



A VIEW OF THE EXECUTIVE OFFICES OF THE NATIONAL TUBERCULOSIS ASSOCIATION, NEW YORK CITY.

Impressions of Annual Meeting

(Continued from page 1)

Resolved, That the National Tuberculosis Association approves of animal experimentation conducted under proper supervision and urges the further development of research in tuberculosis to the end that a greater knowledge of the means of prevention and treatment of the disease may be obtained; and

Resolved, That the National Tuberculosis Association considers unwise special legislative restriction of experimentation on animals.

Sir William Osler

Whereas, In the death of Sir William Osler, Bart., the National Tuberculosis Association has suffered the loss of its first Honorary Vice-President and the three English-speaking countries, Canada, America and England, a most distinguished physician, medical teacher, and anti-tuberculosis worker; and

Whereas, This Association is indebted to the late Sir William Osler for having been one of the prime movers in its formation and in no small measure responsible for its success from the beginning until now; and

Whereas, His interest in our Association was unabated even throughout the years of his sojourn as Regius Professor in Oxford; and

Whereas, By his wisdom, devotion, high ideals, and love for humanity he not only labored among physicians for a better understanding of the medical problems of tuberculosis, but also labored untiringly for the improvement of the social conditions responsible for the spread of tuberculosis, and always took a special interest in the care of the consumptive poor, and during the world war in the medical and sanitary care of the British and Allied armies; and

Whereas, Sir William Osler, by his lovable personality, his genial spirit, veneration for his teachers, friendship for his colleagues, love for his pupils, great diagnostic skill, and devotion to his patients, endeared himself to thousands of American physicians and patients; be it

Resolved, That this Association record these attributes with the full consciousness of the profound debt it owes to the memory of Sir William Osler and a deep appreciation of the glory he has shed upon his work, as well as upon the history of the anti-tuberculosis movement in the three English-speaking countries in which he lived and labored; and be it further

Resolved, That these resolutions be spread on the minutes of this meeting of the Association and that they be engrossed and sent to Lady Osler, with the expression of profound sympathy in the great sorrow which has befallen her in the passing away of her distinguished husband and her brave and only son, who made the supreme sacrifice on the field of battle in the recent world war.

Industrial Colony

Whereas, During the fifteen years of its existence the National Tuberculosis Association has encouraged the elaboration of new methods of handling tuberculosis, has coordinated existing methods, and has given its influence to the building up of a complete program for the treatment, as well as the prevention of the disease; and

Whereas, There appears to be a sentiment on the part of most of our workers that the care of arrested cases demands further elaboration and machinery, and for some years past the farm colony and industrial community have been recommended for handling this side of the question, but have not had an adequate trial; and

Whereas, It is recognized that the trend from rural to urban life is a serious factor in complicating the prevention of tuberculosis, and that it is recognized that the very cases unsuited for the complications of urban life are particularly liable to break down from tuberculosis; and

Whereas, Various public and governmental agencies are asking for advice in regard to this phase of the problem; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the National Tuberculosis Association recognizes the present necessity for a carefully-planned trial of this measure and that the President is empowered to appoint a committee to investigate and to study the situation and to recommend a proper course for the organization of such colonies and communities.

Open-Air Schools

Whereas, In connection with the open-air school movement, open-window rooms and classes for anaemic and other children have demonstrated the value of these classes in ordinary school buildings; and

Whereas, The school authorities in a number of large cities of the United States have already adopted plans to provide open-window rooms in all new school structures; be it

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Why Tennessee Led the South

By ELMER W. GEARING

EDITOR'S NOTE.—This is the first of a series of articles on the Christmas Seal Campaign of 1919 which will appear in the BULLETIN. Each article will be written by a campaign man whose work was conspicuously successful last year and whose experiences in making contacts, organizing team workers, and handling publicity will be helpful to the field in making the Seal Sale of 1920 the most successful one ever conducted.

Mr. Gearing is a campaign and publicity expert of wide experience who was manager of the Department of Syndicates in the national publicity campaign of the Red Cross Christmas Seal sale of 1919. He had just completed his work there when conditions arose in Tennessee which demanded the presence of a campaign manager who could hastily reconstruct the state set-up. The date of Mr. Gearing's arrival in Nashville was November 23d, more than a month later than nearly every other State had arranged its campaign machinery. At that time the most hopeful outlook was a total of \$80,000 by the Seal Sale. On January 19th, the amount actually raised was \$185,000. Through individual county campaigns as a direct outgrowth of the Seal Sale publicity, the total had reached \$225,000 by February 7th and was still increasing.

One of the best campaign men in the United States, when asked how he accounted for his success, replied: "Hard work and plenty of good luck." Now that the editor of THE BULLETIN has invited me to tell the thousands of anti-tuberculosis workers who took part in the recent campaign why Tennessee made such a record, the above classic explanation will suffice only if it is amended to read: "Hard work and plenty of good luck in securing the co-operation of the best people."

In racing parlance, Tennessee "got off to a late start, but was strong on the home stretch." In fact, Tennessee kept right on going after the judges' bell had rung and the other entrants in the great Anti-T. B. Sweepstakes had been led back to the paddock. The reason for this may be found in the character of Mr. J. P. Kranz, executive secretary of the Tennessee Anti-Tuberculosis Association. He has grit and determination in addition to a spirit of optimism, though his is the sane brand of optimism which must perforce be shown something besides rainbows before it will be available as security at the nearest bank. Naturally, Mr. Kranz was the representative of the permanent anti-T. B. organization with whom I had the most business to transact while I was in Tennessee, and I may remark here, both in justice to local secretaries and to professional campaign men, that no campaign man can get very far, no matter how good he is, if the local secretary is a quitter or is under the control of a directorate afflicted with "cold feet."

When I reached Nashville, just eighteen days before the date for the opening of the nation-wide Seal Sale, I found that only fifteen of the ninety-six counties in the state had a campaign committee. The degree of organization even in these few was questionable and the distribution of supplies to them had not been assured. Mr. Kranz told me frankly that he regarded me in the light of a physician who has been summoned to attend a patient *in extremis* and asked me to give my diagnosis of the case without any attempt to soften the blow. I told him that it would be physically impossible to organize the entire state for the Seal Sale, but that I would undertake to go ahead with the available field force, organize as many counties as possible, start the sale throughout the state on December 11th, and keep on organizing counties and inaugurating Seal Sales until Christmas Eve. There

would not be any bullish market on Christmas Seals after Christmas, but we could dispose of health bonds and then carry on straight fund-raising campaigns, without either of these symbols, using nothing but a strictly localized anti-tuberculosis appeal in each county.

"If we can raise \$80,000, most of the persons interested will be satisfied," said Mr. Kranz, "but we need more than twice that sum. Can you raise it?"

"Yes, if you will allow time for the job, and be satisfied to back the campaign through January," I said.

"I'll back the campaign to the limit, and keep on as long as you can show me results," was his reply.

Right then I knew that yellow was not his favorite color and that with a secretary like this as a side partner I could raise the money needed to fight tuberculosis in Tennessee. From now on I shall use the first person plural in describing what happened, because Mr. Kranz and I worked shoulder to shoulder. Once we mapped out our course he was with me every step and at times he was a half jump ahead of me. If he were not wrapped up in anti-tuberculosis work he would make an exceptional campaign man.

To start at the top in the organization, the chairman of the Anti-Tuberculosis Campaign Committee was Governor A. H. Roberts, one of the most popular Governors Tennessee has ever had, a man whose influence is not bounded by party lines. On the committee with him were such outstanding figures as Col. Alvin York who, as a sergeant in the A. E. F., captured or killed the greater part of a German battalion; Col. Luke Lea, who almost kidnapped the Kaiser by a midnight visit to Amerongen and who publishes the *Nashville Tennesseean* as a civilian pastime; both United States Senators from Tennessee; the Chancellor of Vanderbilt University; the president of Peabody College; the president of the State Federation of Labor; the president of the State W. C. T. U. and so on down a list which comprised the leaders in virtually every phase of human activity or endeavor within the confines of the Old Volunteer State.

With a personnel of this grade in our campaign committee it remained for us to get every ounce of publicity and organization, value out of these names. Our field men were increased to five in the rural districts in addition to four campaign men in the cities. All of these were supplied with "personnel talking

points." By this I mean they were instructed to stress the particular member of our State Campaign Committee who might logically have the most weight with the man or woman whom they were endeavoring to sign up as a local chairman or local worker. Following the policy which we marked out and pursued from the start we distributed a series of snappy, short interviews with notable State Committee members. These were used throughout the state and there were also occasional articles drawing attention to the fact that leaders of every kind were giving their endorsement to the campaign. This dovetailing of the publicity with the organization work was a feature of the campaign which was particularly satisfactory. It not only helped the field men, but it heartened them, for marked copies of newspapers carrying the articles were mailed regularly to these workers, together with daily letters, showing that headquarters was backing them up all the time.

Naturally, the keynote of the campaign was the local need of anti-tuberculosis work. Certainly Tennessee furnished wonderfully effective material in this respect, for its death rate from tuberculosis is second only to that of Kentucky. Dr. Olin West, head of the Tennessee State Board of Health, placed at our disposal all the statistics gathered by his office. These were made the basis of a booklet, of which close to 75,000 copies were distributed by our office during the campaign. The field organizers were also supplied with tuberculosis mortality statistics for the counties in which they operated. Advertisements were prepared for county papers and local conditions were featured in these.

The usual campaign set-up of a chairman and a publicity chairman, together with a committee as large as conditions warranted, was the aim in each county and city, but we took care to let the field men feel that they should use judgment and discretion in respect to the size of each committee and the distribution of chairmanships. In other words, we were not trying to conform to a paper plan and name a certain number of chairmen. If one man, by reason of his position in the community and his ownership of the local weekly could perform both the functions of a campaign chairman and a publicity chairman we gave him both jobs. If we could find a chairman who was president of

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The Framingham Demonstration

No. 23: A Municipal Tuberculosis Survey Program

By D. B. Armstrong, M.D., Executive Officer



These monthly articles in the Framingham series began in July, 1918

The Framingham staff was recently called upon to make a tuberculosis survey in a middle western city. While it is not the purpose of this article to touch in any way upon the results of this survey, it is believed that the program as outlined for this study may be of interest to BULLETIN readers. It bears a relation to the Framingham work, in view of the fact that it was built on a basis of the Framingham experience. The survey outline emphasizes the things which seem to be important in community tuberculosis work as judged by Framingham results.

The essential objects of such a survey should be:

1. The analysis of past history with reference to tuberculosis, its incidence, its control, etc.
2. A study of the present tuberculosis problem, as regards prevalence, etc.
3. An analysis of existing equipment for handling the problem.
4. Emphasis on existing immediate needs, and the mapping out of an adequate program, if inadequacies exist.

The intensive study of the tuberculosis situation should be approached on the basis of a program featuring these sub-headings:

Statistics

(a) *Population.* General knowledge regarding age and sex distribution, nativity, etc., is fundamental to the tuberculosis problem.

(b) *General Mortality.* Equally fundamental for relative comparison are general mortality rates for at least the past decade, for residents and non-residents, for leading causes, etc.

(c) *Tuberculosis Mortality.* Primary to an analysis of tuberculosis mortality is the question of the reliability of death certification.

Tuberculosis mortality should then be analyzed for a few years back, according to residence, age, sex, form of tuberculosis, occupation, nativity, community sections, etc.

(d) *Tuberculosis Reporting.* The amount of tuberculosis reported, the ratio of known, active and arrested cases to deaths, and an analysis of reported cases according to sections, etc., would be of importance, with ratios of reported cases to deaths by sections.

Under this heading should also be considered the methods of case classification.

Legislation

The extent of legislative backing, and the efficacy of legislative enforcement should be investigated as regards tuberculosis reporting, segregation, clinic and hospital provision, routine medical work in schools and factories, nursing facilities, etc.

General sanitary considerations, such as milk control, respiratory hygiene, general cleanliness, housing, etc., and finally, appropriations.

General Sanitation

Fundamental to an analysis of a tuberculosis situation is at least a general knowledge of sanitary conditions as reflected in general cleanliness, street conditions, housing, milk and food control, the suppression of common utensils, the prevention of spitting, the promotion of personal hygiene, the medical control of open cases by segregation, etc.

Disease Detection

An analysis of facilities and methods for the detection of tuberculosis would include a study of clinics, of nursing methods, etc. The efficacy of existing general medical machinery for age groups, work among infants, pre-school and school children and factory workers, would have relative interest. The percentage of reported cases in an early or advanced stage would be a reflection of the efficiency of disease detecting devices. The possible utilization of general medical examination campaign methods or of special consultation services, would be of interest.

Treatment

Under treatment in particular the problem should be approached from the quantitative as well as the qualitative point of view. Further, the nursing problem, for instance, should be studied from the point of view of the relative utility of generalized compared with specialized nursing methods.

Specific treatment measures to be studied would include home treatment, as to nursing facilities, equipment, etc.; clinics and dispensaries; tuberculosis classes; institutional methods, such as camps, open air schools, sanatoria, hospitals, preventoria, etc.; relief measures; domestic science and home hygiene instruction; general, social and occupation adjustment.

Subsequent Observation

Investigation would look into the methods of control of the returned or arrested case, his relief, his working adjustment, his hygienic education, his medical supervision, etc.

Prevention — Education

The effectiveness of the preventive program should be investigated, as measured by the early detection of disease, the control of milk supplies, the segregation of open cases, general sanitary precautions, etc.

The use of special educational procedures should be studied, such as disease suppression as well as health creative personal hygiene propaganda, home hygiene education, domestic science work, the development of nutrition classes, summer camps for the sub-normal children, preventoria, etc.

Research and Teaching

The utilization of opportunities for laboratory and social research should be studied, together with the methods of institutional instruction for lay and professional groups.

General Organization

Under this heading would come an analysis of organized work for the detection, control and prevention of tuberculosis.

(a) Public machinery, its efficacy, the adequacy of appropriations, records, filing system, etc.

(b) Private organization machinery—its business-like character, full or part time services, its use of lay and professional backing, its usefulness for preventive education, for the initiation of new services, for the coordination of public and private established services, for the observation of public services, etc.

T. B. Clinic Follows Survey

As the immediate result of a survey conducted under the auspices of the Red Cross in cooperation with the Idaho Anti-Tuberculosis Association and other welfare organizations, Pocatello, Ida., now has a tuberculosis clinic of its own, which is operated with the full support of the medical profession of the city.

In order to get the information needed by the various organizations, a joint housing card was printed and the city was divided into five districts, each under a captain. Approximately one hundred workers, including Mexican, Italian, Greek and Negro workers, made a house-to-house canvass of the city. Before the work was begun, the theatres at each performance displayed slides requesting householders to help the "Red Cross and Health Survey" by giving information to the workers when they called.

Largely through the efforts of Miss Florence Ames and Miss Ebba Djube who represented the Idaho Association, the medical profession is now solidly behind the work of tuberculosis prevention.

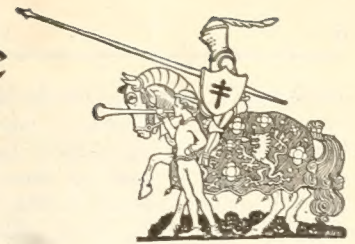


Modern Health Crusade

DEPARTMENT

Bulletin of the

National Tuberculosis Association



MAY

1920

Announcement of Tournament Winners

The victors in the first tourney of the Second National Tournament in health knighthood carried off nine grand banners and twenty pennants. From east to west, hundreds of schools entered the lists last fall to contend for the honors of health chivalry. The grand banners were won by the contestants having the highest scores in their respective divisions, while the pennants were awarded to contestants submitting the perfect score of 10 but not showing records of performance of as many chores per pupil as shown by the winners in their divisions.

The trophies were presented at the St. Louis meeting. They will be kept as the property of the victorious schools and classes and displayed where they will offer incentive to pupils to keep up the good work in health chivalry. The roll of winners follows:

Winners of Grand Banners

- DIVISION I.—Terryton School, Friend, Kan.
- DIVISION II.—District 3, Gilbertsville, N. Y.
- DIVISION III.—Grade 1A, Columbian School, Gothenburg, Neb.
- DIVISION IV.—Grade 2, Lincoln School, Madison, S. D.
- DIVISION V.—Grade 3, Lincoln School, Madison, S. D.
- DIVISION VI.—Grade 4, Garfield School, Madison, S. D.
- DIVISION VII.—Grades 5 and 6, St. Joe, Ida.
- DIVISION IX.—Upper Grades, Hondo, N. M.
- DIVISION X.—Grade 7A, Bird School, Des Moines, Ia.

Winners of Pennants

- District 19, Porthill, Ida.
- District 3, Santa, Ida.
- Pleasant Valley School, Harris, Minn.
- Excelsior School, Lindstrom, Minn.
- District 56, Rush City, Minn.
- French School, Rush City, Minn.
- District 3, Shafer, Minn.
- Clover Blossom School, Shafer, Minn.
- Hallack and Howard School, La Madera, N. M.
- District 5, Worcester, N. Y.
- District 1, Ramona, S. D.
- Grade 5A, Bird School, Des Moines, Ia.
- Grades 5 and 6, Garfield School, Madison, S. D.
- Grades 5 and 6, Washington School, Madison, S. D.



THE CRUSADE MASTER OF THE ACTON SCHOOL, MARION COUNTY, IND., GIVES THE ACCOLADE TO 53 KNIGHTS BANNERET.

- Grade 6, Alcott School, East Waterloo, Ia.
- Grades 7 and 8, Moore, Ida.
- Grades 7 and 8, Chester, S. D.
- Grade 8A, Bird School, Des Moines, Ia.
- Grade 8B, Bird School, Des Moines, Ia.
- Grade 8B2, Hiatt Junior High School, Des Moines, Ia.

June Meeting

The subjects for a meeting of Modern Health Crusaders in June, "Temperance; alcohol, tobacco, injurious soft drinks," give the Crusade master an opportunity to hold up freedom from bad habits as an ideal of every Crusader.

Although alcoholic drinks have been officially prohibited, Crusaders should not be allowed to forget the bane of alcohol and the harm that may yet be done by its use in patent medicines and otherwise. The most emphasis should, however, be put on those forms of intemperance still generally tolerated.

In the words of one authority, "there

are many reasons why tobacco should not be used, and no satisfactory reason why it should be used." Tobacco contains nicotin, which is a powerful poison. In some states the harm of cigarettes has been recognized and their manufacture and sale forbidden. The recent large increase in the use of cigarettes shows the need of more knowledge as to their harm, and Crusaders should take a special interest in spreading this enlightenment.

"The best beverage is water." Tea, coffee and some much advertised soda fountain drinks contain caffeine, which, like nicotin, is a poison capable of injuring the digestion and the nervous system. There is surely no reason why people should poison themselves with these drinks, merely because they please the palate and whip up the nerves.

Crusaders should understand that temperance means moderation in eating and drinking and in all activities, and that it is selfish to indulge an appetite for anything that may do harm. The Crusade master may tell a story of a boy who thought it fine to be a sport

and smoke a cigarette, but by degrees became a slave to tobacco, losing his health, happiness and chances for success. This story may be varied with application to indulgence in the caffein drinks. It should be made plain that, although some people may apparently suffer no ill effect from these drugs, they cannot be used without risk.

To drive the lesson home, the club may hold a discussion and pass a resolution such as the following: "Resolved, that alcohol, tobacco, tea, coffee and other drinks containing caffein should be avoided by everyone who wishes to be strong and healthy."

The following pamphlets may be obtained from this office:

The Effect of Alcoholic Drinks Upon the Human Mind and Body (Anti-Saloon League).

Tobacco versus Health (W. C. T. U.).

Tobacco Smoking (Non-Smokers' Protective League).

Overstimulation (Life Extension Institute).

Iowa Crusade Bulletin

The Crusade Bulletin for March, 1920, emblazoned with the cross of nine circles and the double-barred cross, has fourteen full pages of news items from schools. "It is most gratifying to note," states the introductory paragraph, "that schools where the pupils performed the health chores faithfully and persistently have been practically free from colds and contagious diseases all through the school year." Twenty-five new counties were enlisted in the Crusade during the month of January, and seven Iowa schools won honors in the National Tourney of ten weeks. Forty-nine counties report vigorous Crusade work in their territories.

From the Normal Institute comes this contribution by Minnie W. R. Adams.

Mary's Cold

Mary had a little cold which settled in her head,

But she was very careful and did not let it spread,

She sneezed into her handkerchief, she coughed into it too.

She breathed fresh air into her lungs—she knew just what to do.

So Mary stopped the little cold which started in her head,

And no one caught it from her or had to go to bed.

The Iowa Bulletin is a multigraphed publication and proves that effective service can be given without heavy expenditure. It is used to stimulate teachers to further intensify the crusade work, which is now being conducted on a state-wide basis.



A CRUSADE JOAN OF ARC. MRS. AMOS SCHYROCK, WHO TOOK PART IN THE JUNIOR RED CROSS VICTORY PARADE, WINCHESTER, VA.

Valuable Crusade Publications

The following circulars and booklets, published by tuberculosis associations affiliated with the National Association or by individuals, may be used to advantage to supplement the standard crusade material printed by the National Association.

A Pageant in the Interest of Good Health. A playlet presented at the Mississippi Valley Tuberculosis Conference last fall. 2½c per copy, postage extra.

Silent Reading for Health. A 16-page booklet for school use. Performance of chores illustrated in two colors with drawings, contributed to the movement by the Pennsylvania Society for Prevention of Tuberculosis and printed on the current certificate of enrollment. Underneath each picture are three questions. (Designed for young pupils. Under the silent reading method the pupil reads the question silently and gives the answer orally.) 4c per copy, postage extra.

Stories, Songs and Rhymes for Health Crusaders. A 32-page booklet devoted largely to short stories on the romance

of knighthood. This booklet in short compass meets a need felt in many quarters. 10c per copy, postpaid. Sold by Alabama Anti-Tuberculosis League, 308 N. 21st St., Birmingham.

King Good Health Wins. The crusade play most frequently performed. 10c per copy, postpaid. Sold by Mrs. E. R. Grant, Tuberculosis Association, 923 H St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

The Minstrel. A collection of Crusade songs. 5c per copy, postpaid. Sold by New Jersey Tuberculosis League, 45 Clinton St., Newark.

An attractive little folder, *Mississippi Legion of Modern Health Crusaders*, is being distributed by the Mississippi Tuberculosis Association as a local guide to teachers in crusade work. Answers are given to the following questions: "What is the Modern Health Crusade?" "How is the Modern Health Crusade introduced into the schools?" "How are supplies ordered?" "How is the Modern Health Crusade financed in schools?" "Cost of supplies" and "Modern Health Crusade Program for 1920."

Chores to "Yankee Doodle"

From Miss Esther Watson, Southold, N. Y., Secretary of the Department of Physical Education, N. E. A., comes a letter containing the following:

"Yesterday I set the chores for the primary grades to the tune of "Yankee Doodle," since their order is so much easier to remember when they are tied up to music. To-day I tried it on my district school and they enjoyed it and learned it very quickly. I taught it to them as a motion song, which was lots of fun. They are delighted to think that as knights A. O. they can win a bit of ribbon to put under their badges, now that they have all of the badges. Those who have lost theirs will get another as soon as they have earned it, and this announcement was hailed with joy."

Miss Watson's song, originally in blank verse, has here been recast in rhyme at her request:

First Verse

I washed my hands before each meal,
To have them clean and nice,

(Washing hands.)

I washed my face and neck and ears,
(Scrubbing face, ears and finger-nails.)

My finger-nails cleaned twice.

(Cleaning finger-nails.)

Chorus

So I am a Health Crusader,
(Salute.)

I'm growing fast all day long, sir—
(Bend both arms up, expanding chest.)

For I'm going to help my Uncle Sam
(Point to flag.)

To make my country strong, sir.
(Salute.)

Second Verse

I put no unclean things in my mouth,
Pencils, books nor fingers—

(Lift pencils toward mouth, then put down quickly.)

I wash my teeth at early morn
And while the evening lingers.

(Brushing teeth.)

Third Verse

I took ten slow deep breaths of air,
(Expand chest.)

I covered any sneezes—
(Cover mouth with handkerchief.)

I played outdoors a whole half hour,
Amid the pleasant breezes.

(Toss imaginary ball into the air.)

Fourth Verse

I was in bed ten hours last night,
(Close eyes with head on left arm.)

With windows open wide,
(Opening imaginary window.)

Drank four glasses of water to-day,
(Drink from imaginary tumbler.)

No tea nor coffee beside.

(And put out right hand in refusal.)



JACK BAKER, SON OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR, AND ADRIENNE MAYER, KNIGHTS BANNERET. PHOTOGRAPHED AT THE WHITE HOUSE, WHERE PRESIDENT WILSON WELCOMED THEM TO HIS BEDSIDE TO BUY CHRISTMAS SEALS

Fifth Verse

I ate fruits, cereals—not much meat—
I chewed them slowly and long,

(Slow chewing motion.)

Had milk and eggs and such good things,

As make all children strong.

(Show biceps of right arm.)

Sixth Verse

I try to sit and stand up straight,

(Stand very straight.)

Be helpful, neat and kind,

I take a full bath twice a week,

(Splash with imaginary water and rub down with imaginary towel.)

And keep a cheerful mind.

(Smile.)

New Mexico Forsakes "Mañano"

The Crusade has put the old-time "Mañano" in the discard in New Mexico. The Lordsburg school management enlisted the aid of the local physicians, and all pupils are now regularly examined. Of the sixty-eight found to have physical defects, five had more than one—and these Crusaders are working hardest of all. Parents have become much interested, although, of course, in some homes the health chores were not welcomed.

One small boy who went home delighted with the idea of earning a pin, even at the expense of washing his neck and ears for several weeks, had to thoroughly explain the chores before his mother could feel any enthusiasm for the plan. Now he sleeps ten hours, has fresh air in his sleeping quarters for the first time, eats better food and is incomparably cleaner. Dirty hair, grimy hands and nails, unwashed faces and soiled and untidy clothing, have practically disappeared. And a row of clean teeth is disclosed by the smile which accompanies the "Buenos Dias" to teacher.

The following was found on the back of a tournament report from Mrs. George Dixon, principal at Hondo:

"I cannot tell you how much good the Crusade has done my school. We have had less sickness this year than any of the four years I have been principal, and the children look so much neater. One good Spanish-American mother now spends Saturday afternoon in bathing her seven children.

"We did not have quite enough score cards. The old ones were quite worn out, for those who bring their dinners carry them in their pockets, so they copied their records.

"One boy was not going to try for a title, but after all the other boys and I had failed to persuade him, I asked his best little girl friend to talk to him, which she did so nicely that he consented. Now he is our neatest boy."

Crusaders and the Seal Sale

A report just in from Illinois shows that in twenty-seven counties—which are scattered all over the state—the schools sold 51 per cent. plus of the Red Cross Christmas Seals in the recent drive for funds. It is noticeable that where the Crusade was well organized, the sale ran several hundred per cent. ahead of unorganized schools. Crusaders are present—as well as future—salesmen and propagandists.

The second tourney of the National Tournament and the Inter-State Cup Contest close June 12. Every school contesting in the tournament and making a score of 15 should send its report and chore records to its state association by June 20. The best reports, with the chore records, should be forwarded to the National Association by June 30. Report forms may be obtained from the state associations at 38c per hundred.

It is extremely important that chore records be collected from the pupils. In the first tourney several contestants might have received higher recognition had they produced their records. If the score is less than 15, the teacher should hold the records subject to call.

New Jersey Achieves Results

A twelve-page edition of the February number of the *Health Bulletin* of the New Jersey Tuberculosis League is devoted to the Modern Health Crusade. A reproduction of a pin-spotted map of the states illustrates the method of recording the multitude of towns where schools conduct Crusade courses. The number of Crusaders enrolled in New Jersey is approximately 150,000.

The following letter from Superintendent David B. Corson of the Newark schools expresses the official attitude toward the Crusade as conducted in the schools for the past two years or more:

To the Principals of the Schools in Newark:

It gives me pleasure to commend the Modern Health Crusade to your careful consideration. I believe it possible to do a great deal of good through this movement for better health through the instruction of children. I commend the work to pupils and teachers alike and bespeak for it the hearty cooperation of every principal.

Dr. C. M. Kendell, State Commissioner of Education, whose letter of commendation for the Crusade was published in the BULLETIN for March, was elected President of the Department of Superintendents of the National Education Association, at the meeting, in Cleveland, in February.

The Junior Red Cross has given most effective cooperation to the anti-tuberculosis organizations and to school authorities in New Jersey. At Englewood the tuberculosis nurse organized the schools and the Juniors paid for the supplies.

The following extract from a composition by a ten-year-old New Jersey rural school boy shows that at last health knowledge is getting ahead of the "three R's."

"The Health Crusade is to help the people from diseases. If everybody is careful now, the people in the next generation will never know of such a thing as tuberculosis.

"Coffee and tea are very injurious. This I know by experience. If you drink tea or coffee at supper, when you go to bed you will be awful restless all night. Now that I am a Health Crusade worker I drink nothing but pure water and milk.

"I haven't had a cold since I have been doing Health Crusade chores.

"Rest is also very important and if you are up late one night you are tired the next day and it makes you feel like two cents.

"Would we ever won this Grate war if the soldiers were all out of shape and curcid bones and dirty and poor teeth and not eat good food?

"Wash you face before breakfast. It takes all of the sleep out of your eyes."

"Oh! the awful people that drinks Licker! Do they not know that they are



CRUSADERS OF THE HUDSON COUNTY, NEW JERSEY, TUBERCULOSIS CLINIC WHO TOOK PART IN A HEALTH PLAYLET.

spoiling ther health. You can always tell the fellow that drinks Licker. Their eyes get all red and swelled up. Woudent it be a wonderful thing if only we would tell them abot the Grate Health Crusade."

Superintendents' Comments

"The Modern Health Crusade has established habits of personal cleanliness and thoughtfulness that will never be erased." This and the following observations by county and city school superintendents were culled by a questionnaire sent out by Mrs. Elizabeth Raben, Crusade executive of the Red Cross Seal Commission of South Dakota.

"Many children are in better shape. A great many of the foreign born parents were pretty slow on the bathing proposition. Most of the children like to do the work."

"Children do much better work in school when their health is cared for through the Modern Health Crusade."

"Through the Modern Health Crusade in our school many children have stopped drinking coffee. Parents have become interested enough to allow windows of sleeping rooms to be opened. In one school 20 per cent of the pupils slept in rooms where the windows were never opened at night, but after these children had followed the Modern Health Crusade for two weeks the last child reported to his teacher that his parents allowed him to sleep with his window open. Another child, one of a family of seven, who has been sleeping in a closed attic, by persistent efforts succeeded in getting his father to cut a hole in the roof to allow fresh air to come in."

"Through the Modern Health Crusade has been brought about a marked improvement in the children's appearance and ideas of health and cleanliness and a great effect on home life, not only of the pupils but of parents and environments as well."

"The Modern Health Crusade in some schools has completely changed the attitude of teachers, pupils and school board members so that they now give favorable attention to sanitation. Crusade work also aids in securing interest in regular school work and a great improvement is noticed in the pupils' studies."

"We are very much intersted in Modern Health Crusade and our 'Good Health' campaign is on in full swing."

Fundamentals in T. B. Campaign

"Our work during the past year included the Health Crusade work of the schools. This work in my belief is the greatest work we can do, because 80 per cent of tuberculosis is acquired in infancy," so declared Dr. Fred A. Dennis, President of the Indiana Tuberculosis Association at the state meeting in February.

"The proper regard for the welfare of the child is going to give us a generation comparatively free of the disease. In fact, it is my belief that we will accomplish more good by the work among the school children than with any other class of citizenship. The child becoming interested in the Crusade work at school becomes an unconscious crusader in the home, and brings to our fold the moral, if not the active, support of the mother.

"Let us push this special work until the Crusade becomes a regular course in the curriculum, and our school authorities universally recognize that the feeding of the undernourished child is a public duty that can be performed in the school.

"This, with the establishment of the universal open-air school or even with the establishment of a better system of ventilation of our school buildings, will help to make the school the most healthful place for the child to spend the most critical period of his life."

Why Tennessee Led the South

(Continued from page 3)

the county bank he was urged to act as treasurer of the county campaign committee in addition. We impressed upon the field men the idea that we were trying to assemble groups of aggressive, public-spirited citizens in each county to raise money for anti-tuberculosis work. The cheerful manner in which the field men reacted to this, plainly indicated their relief from the necessity of trying to get lists of names to fill in neatly a typewritten "plan of organization."

As a result of this flexible system, we were able on December 18th to check off 52 counties and the four large cities as organized sufficiently to carry on a sale of Christmas Seals and Health Bonds. By December 12th, however, we had known, in a general way, what sections could not, in all probability, be organized for a committee sale of seals, so a mail sale had been launched on that date to a selected list of persons in 49 counties. On December 18th a supplementary mail sale was commenced in the counties where organizations had not been set up, but by our system of serial return envelopes we could automatically check up and give credit to each county organization for the sales effected in their respective territories through the mail approach. At the same time, 4,280 letters went out to physicians, dentists, clergymen, educators and editors. Through the active cooperation of leaders in these professions, the letters were in the nature of a personal appeal from such leaders to their associates, requesting support of the campaign.

Results furnished the best proof of the effectiveness of this method.

Speaking of this form of cooperation, Governor Roberts' proclamation and his activity in causing resolutions endorsing the fight against tuberculosis to be introduced and adopted at the conference of the House of Southern Governors at Atlanta, while the campaign was in progress, may be cited. The Governor's proclamation was used in three ways: as the basis for newspaper release throughout the state, drawing attention to his call upon all good citizens to support the campaign; as an enclosure, attractively printed, in the letter to clergymen; and as a window card, printed in red and black for display in hundreds of towns. The proceedings of the House of Governors was of special interest to Tennesseans because of the part played by Governor Roberts and this increased the volume of publicity.

I have mentioned the localized appeal as the keynote of the campaign. This was carried to the logical conclusion in offering to each city or county a definite objective. For example, it was pointed out by means of newspaper articles, advertisements, sermons and speeches delivered at market-day gatherings that the county which raised \$5,000 could maintain a public health nurse for a year. The duties of a public health nurse were explained. In many counties the work of the public health nurses detailed for occasional visits from the headquarters of the

Occupational Therapy

This column of the BULLETIN is conducted in connection with the Medical Service of the National Association, which maintains an Advisory Service on Occupational Therapy. It is designed to keep the tuberculosis worker informed regarding the development of occupational therapy in the treatment of the disease and to offer suggestions for the vocational training and economic rehabilitation of the tuberculous patient. Readers are invited to send in contributions which will be helpful to workers in the field. Good, clear photographs of patients in various occupations will be particularly welcome. Address all correspondence to the Institutional Secretary.

Why Occupational Therapy?

Doubt is sometimes expressed by hospital and sanatorium authorities as to the advisability of introducing occupational therapy "because of the type of patients in our institution," but such doubts are not justified by experience. It is true that individuals sometimes fail to respond to the stimulus of occupation, just as individuals often fail to respond to other methods of treatment, but occupational therapy is in successful use alike in private institutions where none but wealthy patients are treated, and in institutions where the poorest classes of the community are being cared for.

Occupational therapy has great value as a diversion for all classes of patients, but for poorer and not well-educated persons it is also of much value in preventing "hospitalization"—to use the term in the sense that it is used by social workers to denote the demoralization which almost inevitably results from prolonged periods of idleness during illness and convalescence.

The social service departments of public hospitals in many of our great cities are finding occupational therapy of great benefit to patients of the de-

pendent type, who form a large proportion of the inmates of such institutions. A typical example is found in the well-known Bellevue Hospital of the City of New York, where at the invitation of the trustees of the hospital, a voluntary organization, known as the "Hospital Occupation Committee," has provided some occupational therapy.

After an experience of some months, the superintendent says, "the work has been very satisfactory." One of the attending physicians writes that "The occupational education has been of the greatest therapeutic value to the patients and has vastly improved their morale, and therefore their health." The Social Service Committee of Bellevue, in thanking the Occupation Committee for the work they have done, among other remarks says, "It is of the greatest value in cheering the patients and *mitigating the monotony of hospital life*. Our workers only beg that it be extended to other wards."

The italics are ours, for surely there is no better reason to be advanced for the introduction of Occupational Therapy in the treatment of tuberculosis than is contained in the words thus emphasized. There is scarcely a disease in which monotony is more apt to affect the patient than in tuberculosis.

Tennessee Anti-Tuberculosis Association was already known. The advantages of having a nurse exclusively for one county were pointed out. If it was evident that a county could not reasonably be expected to raise \$5,000, the prospect of placing it in a group of similarly situated counties and thus assuring it a half or a third of a nurse's time was made the selling argument. This gave each county a target at which to shoot and the cities naturally had their own anti-tuberculosis enterprises, open air schools, sanatoria, etc. Car cards, window cards and posters carried the localized appeals.

On December 18th, while the Seal Sale was going forward by mail or personal canvass, we began at headquarters to shift our gears. We prepared advertisements, newspaper releases, a new booklet, instructions for chairmen, window cards, telegraph pole cards and a grimly impressive poster in two colors. All of these were for the follow-up campaign which we launched on New Year's day. The keynote of this campaign was sounded in the phrase used on window cards: "Let Your Dollars Act as Big Brothers to the Children's Pennies—The funds raised by the sale of Christmas

Seals are not enough to fight Tuberculosis to a finish." This led up to the appeal for help in appreciable amounts—and it worked.

For the follow-up campaign we found it necessary to reorganize most of the committees in the counties where the Seal Sale had been carried on, for in some cases the chairmen could not serve for a longer period. Similar readjustments took place in the cities which had not done a complete job during the Seal Sale period. Counties which, for lack of time, could not be organized for the Seal Sale were set up for the fund raising campaign. The field force was gradually reduced and the men remaining at work had become so familiar with the problems that when I left Tennessee on February 7th, counties were still being set up and local campaigns staged with the material on hand. The big point was that Tennessee had raised on the whole more than twice its original total quota. These minor campaigns were to supply funds for local needs. The amounts raised by cities and counties have purposely been omitted in this article because the mere figures might lead to wholly wrong conclusions and unjustifiable comparisons.

Suggestions from the Field

This department of the Bulletin is conducted in connection with the Loan Service Bureau of the Publicity Department. It is designed to give valuable suggestions regarding new lines of work or new methods originated or successfully used by tuberculosis associations throughout the country. Tuberculosis workers are invited to send the National Association Bulletin Editor all information suitable for publication in these columns.



THE HEALTH CLOWN EMPLOYED BY THE HENNEPIN COUNTY TUBERCULOSIS ASSOCIATION OF MINNESOTA BEARS THE HAPPY COGNOMEN OF "HA HA"

Chicago Institute Posters

The Chicago Tuberculosis Institute is now in a position to offer to the field at a reasonable cost, a set of nine health posters, drawn by Mr. William Donahy, staff artist of the *Chicago Tribune*, on condition that an initial order for 5,000 sets can be given the lithographer. The illustration shown on this page is a fair example of the quality of the posters, which deal with spitting, deep breathing, open windows, clean hands, clean teeth, mouth breathing, bathing, outdoor play and keeping unclean articles out of the mouth.

In order to reproduce properly they must be lithographed, the preliminary expense alone being \$1,500. To have them reproduced at all, therefore, it is necessary to order them in large quantities, so that the price set may be reduced to the minimum. The Institute has been able to get an exceedingly low price for the work, but only on condition that the initial order is for 5,000 sets. If this number of sets is ordered for the whole country they can be supplied at 75 cents per set (of nine posters each), lithographed on paper, or \$1.50 per set (of nine posters each), lithographed on heavy cardboard.

Any association ordering 250 sets may

have its name imprinted on the posters without additional charge, but on smaller orders they will have to be supplied in blank, the associations having the name printed themselves.

The posters are printed in four and five colors. They are excellent for display purposes in the schools, and reproductions can be furnished so that the children may have them in their own hands. The best way that this can be done is by means of colored postcards. These can be furnished at the following rates:

12,000 sets (108,000 cards)	at \$4.00 per M.
6,000 sets (54,000 cards)	at \$5.00 per M.
3,500 sets (31,500 cards)	at \$5.50 per M.
2,000 sets (18,000 cards)	at \$6.00 per M.
1,000 sets (9,000 cards)	at \$6.50 per M.
500 sets (4,500 cards)	at \$7.00 per M.

Orders for postcards cannot be accepted for less than 500 sets. Orders for posters should be sent in as soon as possible, so that the lithographing can be done at an early date. It will take from two to three months to get the lithographed cards after the order is given to the company.

Orders should be sent to the Chicago Tuberculosis Institute, 8 South Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.

Health Clown for Minnesota

The health-clown idea, initiated by the National Child Health Organization with "Cho Cho," is being successfully used in Minneapolis. Through the efforts of the Hennepin County Tuberculosis Association and the Woman's Community Council of Minneapolis, a local talent clown was trained and given the name of "Ha Ha."

Like his nationally known prototype,

Ha Ha impresses upon children the ways of healthful living through the medium of jokes, tricks and circus clown antics. He is scheduled to give entertainments in every public, private and parochial school, children's hospital ward, and neighborhood house in Minneapolis.

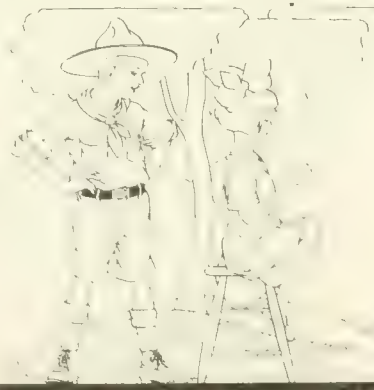
A two-colored leaflet issued by the Hennepin County Tuberculosis Association enumerates in verse the things that "keep Ha Ha well," and concludes with an admonition to the youngsters to make practical use of the clown's knowledge and advice.

Inexpensive Film Distribution

Do you own a print of "Jinks," the cartoon film? If so, this story of inexpensive distribution may carry a suggestion to you for reducing the cost of circulating it in your state. If you do not own one, it may remove the chief obstacle now in the way of your purchasing a copy for your own Association.

Mr. R. H. Hixson, Executive Secretary of the Florida Tuberculosis Association, believed that "Jinks" would be very valuable as a medium for spreading health propaganda if it could be distributed in the commercial theatres. He accordingly circularized the theatre exhibitors of the state, stating the purpose of the film and outlining its story. He added, however, that in order to defray the expenses of distribution, the Florida Association would be obliged to make a charge of \$1.00 per day for the use of the picture.

One of the fruitful results of this plan was that one circuit which alone operates 25 theatres in the state, has booked "Jinks" for all the houses under its control.



Heads up!
Position "A"
Breathe deep -
that's the way!

† THE CHICAGO TUBERCULOSIS INSTITUTE †

ONE OF POSTERS DESIGNED FOR THE CHICAGO TUBERCULOSIS INSTITUTE
BY MR. WILLIAM DONAHY.

Impressions of Annual Meeting

(Continued from page 2)

Resolved, That the National Tuberculosis Association recommends the adoption of plans by school authorities for the provision of a sufficient number of open-window rooms in every new school building hereafter erected in the United States; and be it

Further Resolved, That copies of this resolution be circulated among the federal, state and local school authorities throughout the United States.

Adequate Care of Tuberculous Soldiers

Whereas, The National Tuberculosis Association, being fully aware of the widespread lack of suitable provision for the care, supervision and control of tuberculous patients in the country, either public or private; and

Whereas, The Federal Government has provided liberal pensions and skilled treatment for disabled soldiers, sailors and others entitled to care by reason of injuries and other diseases acquired in our country service during the world war, but has not thus far done so for those afflicted with tuberculosis; be it

Resolved, That this Association urgently recommends immediate legislation to deal with this large problem. Furthermore, and by reason of the investigation of a special committee appointed to advise with the United States Public Health Service, which is duly charged with responsibility for the care of these disabled soldiers, sailors, etc., after their discharge from the military and naval service, we specifically urge the following:

FIRST. Immediate authorization for increased salaries for the personnel of the United States Public Health Service without which it has been found and is clearly impossible to secure or train competent medical officers.

SECOND. Immediate appropriations for the construction of a sufficient number of sanatoria near the large centers of population and in salubrious surroundings, together with the ample provision for hospital cases in existing United States Public Health Service hospitals, or by establishing new units for this purpose.

Be it further resolved, That we urge that provision be made for the training and employment of arrested tuberculous beneficiaries in such occupations as may be found suitable and under such conditions as will conduce to their continued health.

Officers and Members of the Executive Committee

At a meeting of the Board of Directors on Friday afternoon, the following officers and members of the Executive Committee for the coming year were elected:

Officers

- PRESIDENT, Dr. Gerald B. Webb, Colorado Springs, Colo.
- HONORARY VICE-PRESIDENTS, General William C. Gorgas, Washington, D. C., and Colonel George E. Bushnell, Concord, Mass.
- VICE-PRESIDENTS, Dr. Philip King Brown, San Francisco, Calif., and Dr. James Alexander Miller, New York City.
- SECRETARY, Dr. George M. Kober, Washington, D. C.
- TREASURER, Mr. Henry B. Platt, New York City.
- CLERK, Mr. Wadleigh B. Drummond, Portland, Me.

Executive Committee

- Dr. H. Kennon Dunham, Cincinnati, O.
- Dr. W. L. Dunn, Asheville, N. C.
- Miss Edna L. Foley, Chicago, Ill.
- Dr. Alfred Henry, Indianapolis, Ind.
- Dr. Walter R. Steiner, Hartford, Conn.
- Dr. Victor C. Vaughan, Ann Arbor, Michigan.
- Dr. William Charles White, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Program

The limits of an article of this character forbid very much discussion of the program as such. All of the papers read at the meeting and the discussions will be published in the Transactions to appear in the late fall of 1920. Many of the papers will be published in ad-

vance of the Transactions in the JOURNAL OF THE OUTDOOR LIFE, the AMERICAN REVIEW OF TUBERCULOSIS, etc. In this article mention may be made of only a few outstanding features of the program.

The presidential address of Dr. Victor C. Vaughan was significant in that it sounded two new notes—first, in the insistence that Dr. Vaughan laid upon increased morbidity as contrasted with the decreased mortality; and, second, in the emphasis that he laid on the necessity of changing the trend of migration from the cities to the country, rather than from the country to the cities as it is at present. Improved housing appeals to Dr. Vaughan as a prime necessity and especially for those persons who live on the soil.

Nursing methods and programs received emphasis both in the formal session of the Advisory Council and in the Nursing Section program. Under the chairmanship of Dr. Allen W. Freeman, the Advisory Council discussed administrative problems in public health nursing; with particular reference to the function of the national, state and local organizations, both public and private, in relation to the development of programs. In the Nursing Section under the chairmanship of Miss Edna L. Foley, occupational therapy and instruction of tuberculous patients were the subjects chiefly emphasized.

In the medical sections, while no significant startling discoveries were announced, a number of papers presented contributions of great value to our medical knowledge of tuberculosis. It would be difficult to single out those that were most significant. Influenza in its effect upon tuberculosis was stressed in several papers. Climate and with it heliotherapy received emphasis from a variety of sources. The Negro problem in its clinical aspects received considerable emphasis. Classification of tuberculosis was also stressed in several papers. On the side of research, the etiology of tuberculosis was discussed in a number of different papers. Experiments with a variety of chemical and other agents were presented by several different workers from various parts of the country. The use of tuberculin in various forms was also discussed.

In the Sociological Section considerable stress was laid upon tuberculosis as a health problem, and the emphasis of the entire section seemed to tend toward a broader view of the tuberculosis problem. The tuberculous soldier and the problems of industrial tuberculosis were considered both in their relationship to business and in their relationship to the after-care of patients. The problem of tuberculosis in the Philippines was presented and received with interest and enthusiasm. The Modern Health Crusade, both in the Sociological Section and in special meetings, was brought prominently to the fore. One can hardly help but be impressed with the fact that this movement, a little more than three

years old, has become firmly entrenched as one of the most significant features of the tuberculosis associations' program. Among the interesting and helpful diversions of the conference was the presentation of health playlets by children from the schools of St. Louis and surrounding Missouri and Illinois counties.

The American Sanatorium Association contributed to the success of the meeting in the final adoption of standards for the classification of tuberculosis sanatoria. These standards will now be taken by the National Tuberculosis Association, and an early effort will be started to grade all sanatoria, public and private, throughout the United States.

Attendance

The registered attendance at the meeting was 701. It is estimated, however, that there must have been at least 150 people in attendance at meetings of the sessions who were not registered. The distribution of the registered attendance is given in the following table:

Alabama	4	Montana	1
Arizona	3	Nebraska	9
Arkansas	9	New Hampshire ..	3
California	12	New Jersey	19
Colorado	23	New Mexico	4
Connecticut	4	New York	53
Delaware	2	North Carolina ..	10
D. C.	11	North Dakota ..	3
Florida	4	Ohio	16
Georgia	2	Oklahoma	8
Idaho	2	Oregon	2
Illinois	132	Pennsylvania ..	9
Indiana	34	Rhode Island ..	2
Iowa	24	South Carolina ..	5
Kansas	15	South Dakota ..	2
Kentucky	7	Tennessee	6
Louisiana	3	Texas	10
Maine	2	Vermont	1
Maryland	3	Virginia	6
Massachusetts ..	8	Washington	3
Minnesota	20	West Virginia ..	1
Mississippi	8	Wisconsin	7
Missouri	32	Wyoming	1
St. Louis	130	Canada	7
Michigan	14	Philippine Is. ..	3

Reorganization Plan

Following considerable discussion, the Board of Directors, at its meeting on March 3rd, appointed a committee to evaluate the aims, methods and programs of the National Tuberculosis Association. The report of this committee presented at the St. Louis meeting was received with favor by all those present. The work of this committee will be continued during the next six months and a final report will be presented in the fall of 1920. The members of the committee are as follows:

- Dr. David R. Lyman, Chairman.
- Dr. John S. Billings.
- Sherman C. Kingsley.
- Dr. George Thomas Palmer.
- Seymour Stone.
- Dr. Gerald B. Webb.
- Dr. William Charles White.

A second committee appointed by a conference of state associations at the St. Louis meeting has been indefinitely continued and will confer with the National Association and the Committee on Reorganization on plans effecting any necessary reorganization of the National Association. The members of this committee are as follows:

(Continued on page 12)

Tuberculosis Survey References

By SHELBY M. HARRISON

Director, Dept. of Surveys and Exhibits, Russell Sage Foundation

A number of workers in the tuberculosis field who have been contemplating studies or surveys of their local tuberculosis problem have written to our office in recent months requesting information regarding material in print that would be helpful or suggestive in laying their survey plans. The brief list of references presented below is advanced material taken from a forthcoming bibliography of survey printed matter covering many fields of inquiry which is being prepared by the Russell Sage Foundation. Some of the publications listed are obtainable free, some for a small fee; and much of it can undoubtedly be found in the larger public libraries. Only the reports published by the Russell Sage Foundation are obtainable from that organization. The publishers of the other reports are indicated.

The list lays no claim to being inclusive, as the search for material has not yet been completed. The writer welcomes information on and copies of reports of other surveys and investigations, either on tuberculosis or general health questions, which are not listed here. Send in care of the Russell Sage Foundation, New York City.

ALASKA. *Tuberculosis Survey of an Alaska Eskimo Village, using Children Under the Age of Fifteen Years as an Index*, by H. C. Michie. N. Y., William Wood and Company (in Medical Record, v. 90, p. 663-666, October 14, 1916).

AMSTERDAM (N. Y.). *Houses of Amsterdam, with some Notes on the Prevalence of Tuberculosis*, by U. D. Brown. 61 p. Albany, State Charities Aid Association, 1917.

BOSTON (MASS.). *Economic Study of 500 Consumptives Treated in the Boston Consumptives' Hospital*, by E. A. Locke and Cleveland Floyd. 9 p. Boston, The Hospital (?), 1911 (?).

Reprint from *Transactions of the Seventh Annual Meeting of the National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis*.

CHICAGO (ILL.). *Tuberculosis Problem of the City of Chicago*, by J. D. Robertson. 11 p. (Reprint from American Journal of Public Health, April, 1918).

CINCINNATI (O.). *Tuberculosis Among Industrial Workers*, by D. E. Robinson and J. G. Wilson. 143 p. Washington, D. C. (U. S. Public Health Service, Public Health Bulletin, No. 73, 1916.)

CINCINNATI (O.). *Study of Tuberculosis Mortality, 1910-1917, with Special Reference to the Negro*, by N. A. Nelson, Cincinnati (in Anti-tuberculosis League, allied drive for public health, p. 18-29).

FRAMINGHAM (MASS.). *Framingham Health and Tuberculosis Demonstration*, by D. B. Armstrong. 10 p. (Reprint, JOURNAL OF THE OUTDOOR LIFE, September, 1917). (*The Sickness Census*, by D. B. Armstrong. 24 p. Framingham, Community Health and Tuberculosis

Demonstration of the National Tuberculosis Association, 1918 (Medical series, Framingham Monograph No. 2). *Vital Statistics*, by D. B. Armstrong and Franz Schneider, Jr. 42 p. Sanitary Series. Framingham Monograph No. 3. Framingham, Community Health and Tuberculosis Demonstration of the National Tuberculosis Association, 1918. *Medical Examination Campaigns*, by D. B. Armstrong. 48 p. Medical Series. Framingham Monograph No. 4. Framingham, Community Health and Tuberculosis Demonstration of the National Tuberculosis Association, 1918. *Tuberculosis Findings*. 35 p. Medical Series. Framingham Monograph No. 5. Framingham, Community Health and Tuberculosis Demonstration of the National Tuberculosis Association, 1919.

GEORGIA. *Anti-tuberculosis Activities in Georgia*. unpub. Atlanta, Raoul Foundation, 1916 (Folder, No. 3).

INTERNATIONAL RESEARCHES ON TUBERCULOSIS; the Weber-Parkes prize essay, 1897; by Arthur Ransome. 84 p. London, England, Smith, Elder and Company, 1898.

MASSACHUSETTS (BARNSTABLE COUNTY). *Barnstable County (tuberculosis) Survey*, by B. W. Billings. Boston, State Department of Health (in *Commonwealth*, v. 5, p. 207-210, August, 1918).

MICHIGAN. *Report of the Tuberculosis Survey of the State Board of Health for the Twelve Months from October 1, 1915, to October 1, 1916*. 89 p. Lansing, The State, 1917.

MINNEAPOLIS (MINN.). *Study on the Spread of Tuberculosis in Families*, by H. G. Lampson. 50 p. Minneapolis (University of Minnesota. Studies in public health. Bulletin No. 1, December, 1913).

NEW JERSEY. (Tuberculosis) *Survey of New Jersey and Report*. 48 p. Newark, N. J. Anti-Tuberculosis League, 1917.

NEW YORK (CITY). *Dispensary Control of Tuberculosis in New York City; Eleventh Annual Report of the Association of Tuberculosis Clinics of the City of New York*. 35 p. N. Y., The Association, 1918.

NEW YORK (CLINTON COUNTY). (A) *Tuberculosis Survey of Clinton County*, by J. A. Smith. Albany. (In New York State Department of Health. *Health News*, p. 56-62, March, 1919).

OHIO. *Survey of the Tuberculosis Situation in the State of Ohio*; prepared by the Ohio Society for the Prevention of Tuberculosis. 49 p. Columbus, Ohio State Board of Health, 1912.

PITTSBURGH (PA.). *Tuberculosis and Infant Welfare; an intensive study of eight city squares; First report of the Dispensary Aid Society*; by A. E. Stewart and V. S. Simmonds. 65 p. Pittsburgh, Tuberculosis League, 1916.

RICHMOND (IND.). *Report of a Survey*

to Determine the Incident of Tuberculosis, by J. C. Perry. 62 p. Washington, D. C. (U. S. Public Health Service, Supplement No. 26 to the Public Health Reports. October 8, 1915.)

SARANAC LAKE (N. Y.). *Tuberculosis Survey of the Residents of Saranac Lake*, by F. B. Ames. (In National Tuberculosis Association Journal. American Review of Tuberculosis, v. 2, No. 4, p. 207-235, June, 1918.)

SPRINGFIELD (ILL.). *The Springfield Tuberculosis Situation*, by Dixon Van Blarcom. Chapter V. of Public Health Section of the Springfield Survey. 20 p. New York. 25 cents. Russell Sage Foundation.

A Tuberculosis Survey, by Arthur K. Stone, M.D. Boston. 5 p. Reprint from Transactions of the Fifteenth Annual Meeting of the National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis, New York.

A Survey Nurse and a Nurse's Tuberculosis Survey for a Small Community, by Philip P. Jacobs, Ph.D., Assistant Secretary, National Tuberculosis Association. pp. 169-173. JOURNAL OF THE OUTDOOR LIFE, June, 1919.

Community Action through Surveys, a paper describing the main features of the general community survey, including a discussion of survey results, by Shelby M. Harrison. 29 p. New York. 10 cents. Russell Sage Foundation, 1916.

Dr. W. C. White of the Pittsburgh Tuberculosis League has also done a great deal in the study of tuberculosis in Pittsburgh and in recording the data graphically on maps of the city and on charts.

Impressions of Annual Meeting

(Continued from page 11)

Dr. H. W. Hill, Chairman.
R. B. Wilson, Secretary.
Walter D. Thurber.
Ernest D. Easton.
James P. Faulkner.
Dr. T. E. Hardy.
Dr. James Alexander Miller.
George J. Nelbach.
Dr. S. J. Crumblin.
Dr. E. R. Vanderslice.
Mrs. B. B. Buchanan.

Gift for Tuberculosis Research

At a time when the Phipps Institute of Philadelphia is conducting a vigorous campaign for funds which will enable it to continue its work of study and research, it is decidedly encouraging to note that through the generosity of a public-spirited woman a gift of \$100,000 has been willed to the University of Washington, to be used in combatting tuberculosis.

The money was left by Mrs. Frank McDermott, of Seattle, Wash., for research work and for the purchase of radium for study in its utilization in the prevention of the disease. Mrs. B. B. Buchanan, executive secretary of the Washington Tuberculosis Association, has been asked to advise as to how some of the money may best be spent.

